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GOLD REPORTER

AN

MOUNTAIN CITY HERALD.

VOL. 1.

MOUNTAIN CITY, JEFFERSON, AUGUST 20, 1859.

NO. 3.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Farther Point, July 23.

The steamship North Breton, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., bound for Quebec, has been intercepted off this point, and a most important budget of news obtained.

The steamship Anglo Saxon arrived out on the 11th.

The advices by the North Breton are four days later than those by the Africa, and are of a highly important character, both in political and financial point of view.

A treaty of peace between Austria and France and Sardinia, had already been concluded. The provisions of this treaty are briefly as follows:

An Italian Confederation is to be formed under the honorary Presidency of the Pope of Rome, Austria concedes Lombardy to France; Napoleon in turn grants these possessions to Sardinia; Austria retains her right of rule over Venice.

The Paris Moniteur explains the circumstances attending the Armistice, it says that the great neutral powers exchanged communications with the belligerents, offering their mediation but their efforts were unsuccessful until the French fleet was about to commence hostilities against Venice, and a conflict before Verona was imminent, when Napoleon anxious to prevent further bloodshed, ascertained the disposition of the Emperor of Austria, and finding him willing, an Armistice was concluded.

The two Emperors had an interview on the 11th inst. at Villa Franca.

A dispatch from Turin says Napoleon has issued a bulletin from Vallegio, announcing the Armistice, congratulating the troops on their glorious achievements, and announcing his immediate departure for Paris, leaving the provisional command of the army to Marshal Vautier.

The London Times claims that England brought about the Armistice, while our authorities give the credit to Prussia.

A Verona telegraphic dispatch says the Armistice was concluded only after repeated requests from the French, and after Austria had obtained all she had asked for.

It was reported that Kossuth was to propose a monarchical government for Hungary.

The following is a copy of the telegraphic dispatch from Napoleon to the Empress announcing that peace had been concluded:

Vallegio, July 11.

A treaty of peace has been signed by the Emperor of Austria and myself on the following basis: The Italian Confederation is to be under the honorary Presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the

King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation.

NAPOLEON.

The London News says the first hopes and expectations of Italy are deceived.

The announcement of peace between the belligerent powers was read in the Houses of Lords and Commons on the 12th, and was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

Sackville July 27.

The horse Express from Halifax, has arrived with the dispatches furnished by arrival of the Europa. Her dates are to Saturday the 16th inst., three days later than received by the North Breton at Quebec.

The steamer Saxonia arrived out on the 15th inst., the Ocean Queen on the 14th and the Persia on the 16th inst.

The peace news is fully confirmed, but no further particulars have transpired beyond the fact that the Princes of Modena and Tuscany return to their States.

The result of the treaty is generally mistrusted in England.

Napoleon is on his way home.

The following are the principal items of news.

The Emperor Napoleon was expected to reach Paris on the 18th inst., when further details of the Treaty will probably be announced. In his address to the army he says that the peace was concluded because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests France had in the war.

The Emperor of Austria had left the army and was on his way to Vienna. He had issued an order of the day in which he says, alluding to the Treaty of Peace, that he yielded to the unfavorable political station in which he was placed because his natural allies did not, as was expected come to his assistance.

Count Cavour and the Sardinian Cabinet had resigned, and it is reported that the reasons for this step were on account of the terms of the peace being unsatisfactory.

Count Arco had been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Letters from Paris notice much discontent there concerning the terms of peace, although peace itself gave great satisfaction.

Napoleon on his arrival in France would proceed direct to St. Cloud deferring his official entree into Paris till he makes it at the head of the army.

The Emperor and King of Sardinia entered Turin on the 15th amid the enthusiastic cheers of the people.

The Austrian correspondence officially announces the conditions of the treaty of peace thus, Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian Confederation; Lombardy,

as far as the line of the Mincio, is to be given up; Mantua, Pescheira, and the whole of Venetia remain an Austrian possession.

The Princes of Tuscany and Modena return to their States. A universal amnesty is granted.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that three applications were made by Napoleon to Austria before she would assent. Overtures were made direct by Napoleon, for the purpose of preventing mediation by the neutrals.

The same correspondent says that the Pope was burned in effigy at Milan and unfriendly feelings existed between Napoleon and Victor Emanuel. The latter had issued a proclamation to the people of the Lombardy, announcing their annexation to Sardinia according to their own desire many times expressed, and his determination to ameliorate their political condition. Victor Emanuel entered Milan on the 13th, amid enthusiastic plaudits of the citizens.

It is rumored that the Emperor and Empress of the French would visit Vienna. It is reported that the French army had commenced its countermarch.

It was rumored that Garibaldi had issued a proclamation, and it was considered doubtful whether he would lay down his arms, up to the 11th.

The formation of the Hungarian legion had proceeded prosperously, 5000 having joined.

A letter from Rome dated the 8th, says that the Pope had sent an autograph letter to Napoleon, announcing his determination to demand intervention from the Catholic powers.

It was reported on Friday that great agitation prevails in Milan; that troubles have arisen at Venetia; that Florence was disturbed, and that the Parisian populace was indignant at the Emperor for the failure to fulfill his promises. The statement of the Bank of France for July shows a decrease of cash of over eleven million of francs.

Switzerland has ordered the disbandment of her troops called out during the war. Prussia has ordered her troops on the March to halt.

The Siecle, the organ of the French Liberals, is dissatisfied, and says that France will have to beg everything in a few years if the minutest Austrian influence is suffered to abide in Italy. It calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian Princes the confederates of Austria.

The interview between the Emperors at Villa Franca is said to have lasted nearly three whole days.

The Augsburg Gazette alleges that the cause of the armistice was the existence of a dangerous malady in the French army, but to this we can give a formal denial. The sanitary state of the French army is excellent and exceeding even the hopes that could be entertained from the heat and fatigue endured.

It is remarked that Sardinia by accepting Lombardy without the fortresses necessary to defend it, has made herself the vassal of France, and that Italy has gained nothing; while the Emperor returns to Paris nominally a conqueror, but in reality a baffled and dishonored man.

The Moniteur published a second warning to the Universe on account of an objectionable political article.

A Paris paper gives the following account of a brave vivandiere.

Madame Gros, a vivandiere of the foot Chasseurs, a pretty woman of twenty-two, and the wife of one of the chasseurs, requested permission of her husband, who was in the reserve, to follow the attack, and assist the wounded at Solferino. Taking with her her keg of brandy, a canteen of water, a package of linen and lint, she went forward into the thick of the fight, heedless of the bullets, and dressed the wounds of many of the men, and among them that of the Cent-Garde, who was struck in the head when close to the Emperor. A short time after she saw one of the chasseur lying on the ground wounded in the side. She stooped down and gave him some water, with a few drops of brandy in it. While the man was drinking, a ball broke her little finger, smashed the glass, and killed the man. Madame Gros then proceeded to the ambulance to have her wound dressed, and while on the way saw a soldier both of whose legs had been perforated by a ball. Being wounded herself, she could not lift the man up, but she adopted another expedient. She stooped down and telling him to clasp both his arms around her neck, in that manner she dragged him to the ambulance. On the following day Madame Gros was told by the surgeon that her finger had to be amputated. "Well, then," said she, "do it at once," and the operation was performed without her uttering a word. Some rings on her middle finger, which were broken by the ball, were afterward presented to the Emperor, to whom the courageous conduct of the woman was related.

Kossuth.—The Birmingham Journal has learned from private information that Mr. Kossuth's family were preparing to proceed to Italy, and were to have departed on Saturday, but the news of the peace arrested their preparations. On Thursday eve they received a telegram from Mr. Kossuth, announcing his safe arrival in Switzerland. He thus seems to have lost no time in leaving Italy immediately on the news of the treaty, and so escaped a conference with the Emperor.

An Irish paper announces that a Mr. Kennedy returned to town, fell down and broke his neck but happily received no further serious injury.

GOLD REPORTER.

THOMAS GIBSON,
Editor & Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN CITY,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1859.

The editor of this paper, Mr Gibson, has left for the States, on business. Our patrons and friends will, therefore, kindly overlook any lack of interesting editorial matter or error committed through inadvertency. Miners are solicited to furnish this office with any news, and assist us in making this sheet as interesting as possible to its readers here and in the States.

THE MINES.

We took a stroll through the different gulches, one day this week, and notwithstanding the stampede that has been going on for some weeks from these parts for the new mines on the Platte and Colorado, we find hosts of miners energetically working their claims, and, in a large majority of cases, getting out sufficient of dust to amply pay them for their labor. Russell's gulch seems to be paying better than any we have heard of. Messrs. Swartwout, Sturges, Hunter & Co. are working a claim on the upper end of the gulch where they have barely water to run rockers; they are taking out from \$60 to \$75 to the rocker. We have heard of larger yields but as we have not been able to get names and particulars, we refrain from stating reports.

Some of the lodes are paying very handsomely. We have been permitted to witness the washing of a half pan taken from the claim of Messrs. Grady, Henderson & Mills, on Thursday, the 13th inst., in the Gregory lode, which yielded 30½ pennyweights. They took out, on Wednesday, the 17th, 1 bushels of dirt which yielded 508 pennyweights. This dirt seems to be in a pocket, and how long it may last cannot be told. We learn that reports have gone abroad that this rich dirt was found after penetrating through some sulphur of iron in which they had been working for some time. This, we learn, is not the case; they have not yet got through the iron, but found this rich dirt lower down the hill, at a depth of 27 feet.

We saw the gold washed out of one panful of dirt from the Gester lode—which, by the way, has been discovered and opened lately—which weighed \$6,30; we also saw several pansful washed out which must have yielded at least from \$1 to \$2 50. The main difficulty of this lode is that it cannot be worked to advantage without quartz mills, to crush the quartz, since it does not contain a sufficient amount of pay dirt to work it profitably.

RICH QUARTZ.—We saw last Saturday a piece of the richest quartz that has been shown us in the Mountains, it came out of Saml. A. Francis & Co.'s claim on the Gester Lode, near the Iowa Gulch, one piece of Quartz weighing about an ounce had on the surface of it, we should judge, at least three dollars and the precious metal appeared to run all through so that there could not have been less than six or seven dollars in the piece. While standing by the sluice we saw numbers of pieces that were rich with gold.—This claim cannot be worked to advantage; although it is so rich, for the want of Quartz Mills. There are many other Lodes as well as this that have very rich Quartz in them but this is the richest. Bring on your Mills, gentlemen.

THE CONSTITUTION.

We find a portion of the Constitution of the proposed State of Jefferson in the "Rocky Mountain News," of the 13th. As our space will not permit us to copy it in full, we give a brief abstract of so much as is at hand.

ART. I. Preamble and Boundary. After acknowledging dependence on the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, it ordains and establishes a free and independent Government, by the name of the State of Jefferson, within the following boundaries, commencing where the 37th degree of North latitude intersects the 102d degree of West longitude, and running North to the 43d degree of North latitude, then West to the 110th degree of West longitude, then South to the 37th degree of North latitude, then East to the place of beginning.

ART. II. Bill of Rights, declares all men by nature free and independent. All political power invested in the people. Prohibits the interfering, by law, with religious opinions. Disqualifies from holding office any citizen of the State who shall be engaged as principal or second, in fighting a duel. Permits every person to speak, write, or publish his sentiments, being responsible for the abuse of that right. Holds the right of trial by jury inviolate. Declares no man shall be held to answer for a criminal offence, unless upon prosecution or indictment by Grand Jury: nor shall any one after acquittal, be tried again for the same offence. Prohibits the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, except in certain cases. Declares private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. Prohibits imprisonment for debt. Declares foreigners entitled to the same rights in respect to the possession of property as native citizens. Declares the Legislature shall pass no bill of divorce.

ART. III. Right of Suffrage. Permits every white male citizen of the U. States, of the age of 21 years, and six months a resident of the State, to vote. Prohibits idiots, insane persons, or those committed of infamous crimes, from voting. Declares all elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ART. IV. Distribution of Power Requires the Powers of the State shall be divided into three separate parts, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

ART. V. Executive Department. To consist of a Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State, Auditor of State, and Attorney General to hold office two years.

The chief Executive power shall be vested in a Governor, and the pardoning power shall be vested in the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

The Lieut. Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall only vote when the Senate is equally divided.

The Governor is invested with the Veto power, but a majority of two thirds of both houses can pass a bill over his veto.

ART. VI. Legislative Department To be vested in a grand Assembly which is to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The Senate to consist of not less than thirteen members, nor more than one for every two members of the House. The members of the Senate to be chosen once in every two years, the members of the House once every year. The General Assembly to meet once a year. Sessions after the first shall not extend beyond sixty days.

ART. VII. Judicial Department. The Judicial power to be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Court, and such inferior tribunals as the Legislature shall establish. The Supreme Court to

consist of three Judges, to hold office six years, one going out every two years.

The District Court to consist of one Judge of the Supreme Court, who shall sit, once in each year, in each Judicial Circuit.

The Circuit Court to consist of a single Judge, to be elected once in six years.

The State to be divided by the Legislature into as many Judicial Circuits as the wants of the State may require. No person eligible to the office of Supreme Judge who has not attained the age of 35 years.

The Grand Assembly to provide for an election by the people of a Circuit Attorney in each Judicial District.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Reporter.)

Mr. Editor.—Having recently returned from a tour in the Mountains on the South side of the South Platte river, and thinking that a brief outline of the face of the country in that locality may not be uninteresting to your readers. The Mountains near the base on the south side of the river are low, affording a fine road into the South Park as far as we traveled from Denver City & Auraria; after crossing the first range of mountains the country becomes covered with granulated quartz, indicating the verge of the Rocky Mountain Gold field. As you advance toward the Park the country becomes covered with virgin quartz, running in lodes in many places indicating the gold bearing lodes, at a short distance beyond; small prospects of gold are obtained here such as are found in other localities along the eastern slope of the Mountains, and on the streams that pass eastward through this region good prospects of gold are obtained.

The Mountains near the Park grow more rugged and more wild in appearance, some of them being covered with fine groves of pine, fir, spruce, hemlock &c, others again rising perhaps a thousand feet almost perpendicular in rugged rocks and sometimes capped snow, and so it rises ridge after ridge until you come into the Park—but I must close now and give you more hereafter. **WM. M. SLAUGHTER.**

The quantity of government land remaining unsold in the Dubuque, Charleston and Turkey River land districts in the State of Iowa, having been reduced below 100,000 acres in each, the three districts have been discontinued and the books, &c, transferred to the land office at Des Moines, Iowa.

RACES AND RELIGIONS.—The whole North American Continent has only 38,000,000 of inhabitants, not as much as France or Austria. The whole of Central and South America has only 23,000,000, less than Italy. European Russia has as many inhabitants as America, Australia, and Polynesia together. More people live in London than in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas combined. China proper, without including Chinese Tartary has more inhabitants than America, Australia and Africa put together, and India has nearly three times as many inhabitants as the whole of the new world. The result is that our planet bears 1,288,000,000 of mankind, of which sum total 522,000,000 belong to the Mongolian, 269,000,000 to the Caucasian, 200,000,000 to the Malay-an, 106,000,000 to the Ethiopian, and 100,000,000 to the American race. Divided according to their confessions, there are 335,000,000 of Christians, 5,000,000 of Jews, 600,000,000 belonging to Asiatic religions, 190,000,000 to Mohammedanism, and 200,000,000 of heathen.

Terrible Indian Engagement.

From our friend J. Jewitt Wilcox, clerk of the steamer Omaha, just down from Sioux City, we learn that a bloody and sanguinary butchery came off about one hundred miles out in the interior off Nebraska, from Decatur, between the Omaha and Brule Sioux Indians, on the 23d inst.

A band of fifty Indians, men, women and children, were returning from a hunting expedition, and while encamped were stealthily attacked in the night by a large band of the Brule Sioux. The Omahas had seventeen killed, seventeen wounded, and two prisoners taken, and succeeded in killing and securing five scalps of their enemies. The survivors of the massacre arrived at their reserve near Decatur, bringing up the dead and wounded on the day the Omaha passed up. Mr Wilcox stated that the Sioux neither spared age nor sex. He saw a dead infant with a frightful wound across its forehead, killed in the engagement. The dead and wounded lying in the bottom, presented a terrible spectacle. The lamentation of the friends and relatives, with faces blacked, and in deep mourning, were truly piteous and heart-rending. The wounded are in charge of the Agent, who endeavors to ameliorate their sufferings as much as possible.

DEATH OF HORACE MANN.—Xenia, Aug. 2.—Horace Mann, Professor of Antioch College, died at Yellow Springs at half past four o'clock this afternoon.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE VICTOR EMANUEL.—Austria, true to her principle and character to the last, never more strikingly displayed her real colors than at the battle of Solferino. By the concentration of an enormous mass of men on her right, her object was to overpower the Sardians, and, relying on the rashness and bravery of Victor Emanuel, to effect his capture, knowing well the weight which the possession of such a prey would have upon the future diplomatic negotiations. I now hear, from a variety of sources, that this was the real aim and end of the Austrians on that (for them) disastrous day. What their army could not effect by skill they hoped to accomplish by superior numbers.

The Placerville (Cal.) Observer thus accounts for the sudden death of an Indian of the Digger tribe, who recently departed for the spirit land:

Perished thus the luckless Digger,
Perished too from drinking whisky—
Strychnine whisky, sharp as lightning,
Ruin blue and Minnie rifle,
Knock-em stiff and flaming red-eye—
Such as kill em at the counter,
Forty rods or any distance.
Perished thus the wretched injun,
By imbibing strychnine whisky
Sold by some confounded bumner
At a bit a glass or cheaper.
Strychnine whisky, whisky strychnine!

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The above firm having been in the gold region ever since the first opening of the mines they feel competent to judge of good claims.

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Offices—at Mountain City in Dr. Burdells office—In Auraria 2 doors South of the Pollock House.

EGGERS SAWMILL.

The above mill is situated on the North Fork of Clear Creek, three quarters mile above Mountain City.

Terms—\$2 to \$4 per hundred. The lumber will be warranted to be as good as from any other mill.

Agents for the "Reporter."

AURARIA—HENRY ALLEN, P. M.
DENVER CITY—J. J. RIETHMAN &
Co., at the Bakery, on Larimer St.
GOLDEN CITY—J. McDONALD.
GOLDEN GATE—Capt PRESTON.

Religious.

Rev. H. H. Porter will preach at the Spanish Diggings on Sunday, August 21st.
Also at Russell's Diggings on Sunday the 28th of August.

Notice.

Stockholders of the consolidated Ditch Company, are hereby notified that an assessment of \$20 per share has been this day levied, and the same made payable on or before Monday, August 22nd, 1859.

By order of the Board of Directors
A. H. OWENS, Sec.

We are informed that M. O. Ainslie of the Rocky Mountain Express has bought out Simmons & Scott's Express, at Gregory Point and will attend to all business at his office in Mountain City. We are confident Ainslie will do what is right and we wish him success.

NUGGETS.—We understand that Mr. Graham & Co on Graham's Gulch, near to Russell's Gulch, took out one day this week some very fine specimens of gold, one weighing 28 pennyweights, another 15, another 12 and several others of smaller dimensions. We hear almost every day of nuggets being taken out in different parts of the mines.

NEW GOODS.—G. B. Doyle & Co have just received and are now opening in Auraria, the largest and best assorted stock of goods ever brought to this country. It is replete with almost everything needed in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Clothing line, and some extra Cognac brandy is attached.—Drop in and see their stock.

NEW LOBB.—Messrs. Morgan, Baker & Co. opened a new lode on Wednesday last, about 300 feet from the Bates lode, the first day with one sluice, out of 26 bushels of dirt they took \$30, the second day out of the same amount of dirt they took \$50.—Mr. Baker informs us that he has had considerable experience in mining and he is satisfied that it will grow richer as they go down. They intend running two sluices day and night.

MINERS' COURT

On Thursday evening, the miners of Mountain City District, held a meeting, for the purpose of investigating the charge made against a person whose name has escaped our memory, for stealing pay dirt out of Messrs. Gridley, Henderson & Co's claim, on the Gregory lode. A Jury of 12 miners was empanelled, in charge of Mr. W. E. Leeper, for the purpose of deciding impartially on the merits of the case. The accused was defended by Judges Smith and Slaughter, and prosecuted by Dr. Roberts. The evidence was clear, and the guilt of the accused fully proven, and the Jury returned a verdict that the man pay the owners of the claim the value of the dirt, and leave those diggings within three days, or take 20 lashes.

This being the first offence of the kind, we think the miners dealt leniently with the culprit, but we would advise all persons not to repeat the same thing, they might fare worse. The whole affair was conducted with order and decorum, and there was no excitement whatever, as is usual in such cases.

Farther Point, below Quebec, July 29.

The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the 20th inst., passed at this point to-day, bound up for Quebec. The papers contain nothing additional in regard to the basis of the peace. The discontent resulting from Napoleon's hasty course was apparently on the increase, particularly in Italy. Napoleon had arrived at St. Cloud.

The Queen of Portugal is dead. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that the representatives of Austria, France and Sardinia, will soon meet at Zurich, to conclude the treaty of peace. There will be no Congress of the great Powers called to ratify the treaty, the Emperors of France and Austria having agreed to settle the difficulty without the intervention of the Neutral Powers.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that both the Emperors are convinced that the basis of peace agreed upon is in many respects impracticable.

The English journals continue to ridicule the terms of the peace. The Post, Lord Palmerston's organ, attacks the proceedings at Villa Franca with some severity.

The Paris correspondent of the News says there is a feeling of disappointment, even of indignation, among all who took a sincere interest in the war. The Emperor has seriously lowered himself in the opinion of all classes.

In the House of Lords on the 18th, the debate was confined to the dispatches between England and Prussia in regard to the war.

St. Johns, N F July 30.

The steamer Kangaroo, with advices from Liverpool and London to Thursday noon, the 21st, has been intercepted off Cape Race by the news yacht. Advices a day later.

The Conference of Austrian and Sardinian representatives will meet at Zurich in Switzerland, in about ten days. M. Rougenay represents France and Count Colmarredo Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says the greatest activity prevailed all along the French coast. The channel coast was being fortified, and from Cherbourg to Dunkirk earth batteries were being constructed at the distance of every 3000 yards.

The Paris Pays says the whole Imperial Guard, a division of the Infantry of the line, and a battalion of Chasseurs, selected from the different corps of the army of Italy, had received orders to march immediately for Paris, where they will receive a distinguished reception.

Italy.

There were strong indications of discontent in some parts of Italy. Great excitement prevailed at Florence.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany has issued a proclamation, describing the basis of the peace as betraying the fairest hopes that the Tuscan Government participated in; that these were the sentiments of the people, and declaring that the Tuscans will not be replaced under the yoke or influence of Austria against her will and rights.

Le Nord says that a French corps of 40,000 men will remain in Italy until the reorganization of the country, according to the treaty of Villa Franca.

The Piedmontese correspondent of the Daily News says that fresh Piedmontese troops are going to Montagna to maintain order, and take from the Pope all hope of recovering it by the help of the Swiss Guards.

The most important towns of the Roman States had sent deputations to

confer with Garibaldi in regard to the condition of affairs.

Modena and Parma are said to be in a state of revolt.

The Austrian troops remain in their position the same as if peace had not been concluded.

Orders had been given to some ships of war to protect Frenchmen and their property in Tuscany in case of need.

The Paris correspondent of the Post says it has never been intended to support by the French army the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

It was reported that Sardinia has recalled its representative from Tuscany and Modena, and that the Provisional Governments of Tuscany and Modena are organizing a force to oppose the return of the Dukes.

Chevalier Pertgi had been sent from Florence on a special mission.

The Times' correspondent says that the news of the peace produced the greatest exasperation and defection at Turin. The Emperor was accused of being a traitor to Italy, and his portraits had to be withdrawn from shop windows to prevent them from being broken.

The Government of Lombardy had cautioned the editors of the press not to use any invectives against the recent events, and recommended them to assume sentiments of moderation, under pain of suppression.

Prussia.

The Prince Regent had issued an order of the day to the army, expressing satisfaction with the treaty of peace and the conclusion of the war.

Gen Wrangle had been removed from the command of the army which was to have been concentrated on the Rhine.

Four thousand Swiss troops had left the Neapolitan service and gone home. The disbandment of many more was expected. Large bodies of troops were concentrating at Naples.

Somebody emptied upon a wharf in Philadelphia a quantity of cherries that had been used to flavor rum.—About 20 pigs partook of the fruit, and were made very drunk thereby. Being intoxicated, they began to squeal and in other ways to make themselves ridiculous. In the foolish gravity of their countenances they were said to resemble inebriated humanity very closely.

An old lady had a flock of turkeys. Her husband loved bounces.—On one occasion he threw out some fruit that was completely saturated with liquor. The turkeys without due consideration, ate the fruit and soon became "dead drunk". The old lady not knowing "what on airth" had killed her turkeys, had their feathers picked for use, and the carcasses thrown out for food for vultures and other varmints.

But the turkeys becoming "cool" and sober, and not knowing themselves or each other, in their nude condition, ran home as fast as they could, crying "quit, quit". The old lady was not a little alarmed at the resurrection of her turkeys, and would probably have gone into fits had not her husband told her that her turkeys had only been drunk, as he had been many a time.

BALLOONING.—Professor Wise left St. Louis in his balloon Ju-ster, accompanied by his son, on the 30th July, intending to land near Lafayette. The voyage ended about thirty miles from St. Louis in consequence of a rain, which soaked the net work of the balloon and brought it down. The voyagers reached Lafayette by railroad. The Professor is confident that if it had not been for the rain he would have landed near the point he had proposed to reach. He expects to make another trip, starting from Terre Haute in a few days.

Cyrus Prentiss, of Ravenna, O. a distinguished citizen of that place, died at that place, on Sunday last.

The bank where the wild thyme grows, has declared a dividend of ten "cents" to the share.

"You are are a little bear, madame." "Sir!" "About the shoulders, I mean."

"That's a fine strain," said an old gentleman to another, alluding to the tones of a singer at a concert the other evening. "Yes," said the countryman, who sat near, "but if he strains much more he'll bust."

A sleepy deacon who sometimes engages in popular games, hearing the minister use the words "shuffle off this mortal coil," started up abruptly, rubbed his eyes and exclaimed: "Hold on, it's my deal!"

The New Orleans Crescent, of July 27th, states that the day previous was excruciatingly hot.

It was one of those days which draw a distinct line of demarcation between humans of the salamandrine genus and those of the ordinary flesh and blood kind. The heat was actually dreadful, and the Crescent crew sweated to death, prickly heated, and generally enervated, demonstrated that there was not a salamander in the crowd.

In the evening, the Crescent says, "insult was added to injury"—that is, a fire broke out in the immediate vicinity of the Crescent office.

At a hotel table one day, one boarder remarked to his neighbor, "This must be a very healthy place for chickens." "Why," asked the other, "Because I never see any dead ones about."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER.

Published at Mountain City, in the Rocky Mountains

THOMAS GIBSON,

Publisher & Proprietor.

Terms—Single copy, Ten cents

One year, at the office, \$2.50

mailed to the States, \$3.00

Advertisements 25 cents per line for first insertion, and 10 cents per line afterwards.

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A Newspaper devoted to the general mining interest and issued on Saturdays from the heart of the mining region in the Rocky Mountains.

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August 6, 1859.

News from the Isthmus.—The Gold Mines in the Old Graves.

New York, July 31.

We have Panama letters by the Northern Light of the 22d, four days later. The Chilean Government had agreed to pay \$15,000 for delays occasioned to the American whaler ship Franklin, in 1832, after 26 years' negotiation.

One hundred and fifty houses in the town of Concond, Capital of the Province of Chiloe, had been destroyed by fire. Loss half a million.

In Bolivia since the triumph of the Government over Col. Agreada, the country has been quiet, though the revolutionary party do not cease their opposition, and the expected arrival of Ex-President Belzel from Europe keeps up the feeling, as he has a strong party among the people, and is liked by the army.

The correspondent of the Tribune writes further accounts from Chiriqui, and fresh discoveries of manufactured gold in large quantities in the Indian graves. "I have seen at least one hundred pounds weight of these golden ornaments, some of which are very curious. There are about 2,000 natives of the province at work. Some men have obtained as much as seventy-five pounds weight. One man dug seven hundred dollars out of one grave. Another found a golden hat or crown, weighing, it is said, thirty-five pounds. But the images average only from one ounce to a pound and a half, though I saw one of three pounds weight, a very well wrought figure."

Every one in the interior is off to the diggings, leaving the women alone in the villages. Agriculture is entirely neglected, and as this is seed time the diggers will have to pay a high price for their rice and corn next season. A company of American gentlemen chartered by the State of Maryland under the title of "Chiriqui Real Estate Company," hold a large grant of land in the district within which the graves are situated.

My Uncle.—Following in his Footsteps.

It appears that Louis Napoleon left Paris for the army of Italy on the 6th of May. It was on that day, in 1800, that the elder Napoleon set out for his Italian Campaign, which terminated so gloriously on the field of Marengo. The perseverance with which the present Emperor of France treads in the footsteps of his uncle and follows him in his career, is remarkable. The elder Napoleon obtained supreme power in France by dispersing the representatives of the people by military force.—So did the younger. The anniversary of the latter 'coup d'etat' is the 2nd of December, the day on which was fought the battle of Austerlitz by the former. The elder Napoleon was first elected ruler of France for ten years, and was then chosen emperor. The younger passed through the same gradations precisely. The elder Napoleon first took command of the French troops in Italy. The younger imitates his example. The day for their setting out for the seat of war was, in both instances, the 6th of May. Napoleon I. had his treaty of alliance with Russia, by which the two powers agreed to partition the Continent between them. Napoleon III. has undoubtedly formed a similar treaty. Napoleon I. first put an end to the French Republic. So did Napoleon III. The family of the first Napoleon consisted of his Empress and one child. This is exactly the family of Napoleon III. Napoleon I. restored France to the Catholic religion. Na-

poleon III. restored the Pope of Rome to his dominion. A brother of Napoleon I. was associated with the Empress Maria Louisa, in the regency, when the Emperor set out for the war. A brother of Napoleon I. is associated with Eugene, the Empress of Napoleon III. in the Council of State, on the happening of the same contingency. Napoleon I. was imprisoned six years in the Island of St. Helena. Napoleon III. was imprisoned six years in the fortress of Ham. These similarities do look something like the "star of destiny."

Rumored Invasion of Mexico.

"Ton" writes to the Baltimore Sun: It is believed that a very extensive military and prominent movement is now on foot in this country, with a purpose of uniting in a plan for the regeneration of Mexico. About ten thousand men have already been enrolled as "Knight Crusaders of the Order of the Montezumas." Funds and munitions of war have been, or will be, fully provided for the enterprise. Loans, based on the generosity of an American firm, will be taken, and by British bondholders. The resources of Mexico, under a general government, would be immense. The whole debt, foreign, would be but a 'sea-bite,' as Mr. D'Israeli would say, in comparison with the revenue to be derived from her vast mineral and agricultural wealth.

Some of the Northern journals have held out the idea that this expedition against Mexico can be carried on in conformity with our laws, and without hindrance from the federal authorities. I am, by no means, certain of this. The sixth section of the law of 1815 does not seem to apply to the case, but the second section of the same act against enlistment of troops in the United States to serve in any foreign country, is directly applicable and cannot be got over. It cannot be evaded, as some have supposed, by enlisting the troops in Mexico, for that dodge is sufficiently provided against in the act.

Patent Medicines.

The following, which we copy from an exchange, is a pretty good burlesque on the patent advertisements of the day.

Oil of brickbats and compound unadulterated concentrated syrup of paving stones, manufactured only by Dr. Humbugbra's Hollowbelly, and sold only by his regular authorized agents. Beware of counterfeits.

CERTIFICATE.

Dr. Hollowbelly.—Dear Sir, I kicked the bucket last night, but while the undertaker was placing me in the coffin, a vial of your Essential Oil burst in my pocket and streamed into my face. I opened my eyes, sneezed and then arose.

The shroud, having received a portion of the oil, instantly took a root in the floor, and expanded into beautiful cotton stalks, each filled with bursting pods, the coffin rose on end, sprouted forth shoots, and grew into a beautiful mahogany tree, which burst off the roof of my house and floated into the evening breeze its luxuriant branches, amid which the angels chattered and the parrots fluttered their fanning wings.

I remain your revived friend,
TIMOTHY TICKLEBERRY.

The San Diego Herald says General Walker has resigned filibustering, and intends to unite his destiny with a lady of Lower California, who once saved his life. She is said to be immensely rich, but objected to the alliance, in consequence of a difference of religion.

The Treaty of Villa Franca.

The Paris Debate thus states what it believed would be the most probable arrangement of the Italian states under the new organization. The dispatch by which Napoleon made known a basis of peace, taken with that by which the Emperor of Austria communicated the same events to his subjects, gives a complete idea of the stipulations made by the two Sovereigns. While informing us that Austria retains Venetia, the French dispatch, did not indicate what would be the new frontier between Austria and Piedmont. The Austrian dispatch mentions the line of the Mincio, which removes all uncertainty as to Peschiera and Mantua which remains in the hands of Austria. The French dispatch said nothing about the Duchies and the Emperor's proclamation to his army only alluded them, speaking of the governments which had kept aloof from the movement. The Austrian dispatch expressly states the restoration of the Sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena. The dispatch does not mention the Duchess Regent of Parma, but seems to us so much less probable that she is not included in the general restoration, that of all the Sovereigns restored, the Duchess Regent is one who will experience no embarrassment in meeting her people. Lastly, the Austrian dispatch does not represent the establishment of a confederation as a fact, but merely states that Austria and France agree in promoting the formation of an Italian Confederation. That stipulation thus becomes intelligible, for it suggests that the ascent of States which are to enter into the confederation will be applied for, and they cannot be regarded as engaged by an engagement, and in which they have had no share.

A Paris letter in the Independence of Brussels, give the following account of the circumstances which preceded the Armistice.

The Emperor of Austria having caused a demand to be made in the French camp if it were not possible to obtain the remains of Prince Windischgraetz, who was killed at the battle of Solferino, the Emperor Napoleon caused them to be sought for—and they were recognized, partly by his uniform and partly by some letters from his newly married wife, which he had about him. The corpse was placed in an artillery wagon, and conveyed accompanied by an officer of the staff and an escort, to the Austrian head quarters. The officer expressed to the Emperor the condolence of the Emperor of the French; and, his Austrian Majesty (who was just recovering from a somewhat severe indisposition) begged, not without emotion, the officer to convey his thanks to the Emperor Napoleon, and to express his sorrow at the death of so many brave men in the French army. This led to some remarks on the cruel necessities of war, and from what was said, the Emperor Francis Joseph was able to perceive that those necessities were regretted as much by his opponent as by himself.

The last number of Punch has a good engraving on the armistice in Italy, which preceded the peace.—Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph are represented in a cock-pit, each fighting his own eagle. The Austrian bird, which has two heads, has evidently come off second-best. The Gallic bird looks as if it bear one more set-to.—Napoleon who is second to his own bird, looks anxiously at Francis Joseph and says, "Well, brother, haven't they had almost enough of this?"

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOLD REPORTER.

Published at Mountain City, in the Rocky Mountains.

THOMAS GIBSON,
Publisher & Proprietor.

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R. SOPRIS, Pres't.
or J. H. GERT, Sec.
Mountain City Diggings, Aug. 6.

CLAIMS.

THE undersigned has located in the mines for the purpose of buying and selling claims; Also law suits attended to and legal papers of all kinds made out. Office at the Miners Store. Wm. P. STEINBERGER & Co. Mountain City, Aug. 6, 1859.

KELLER & PATTON.

PIQUEER BLOCK, CALIFORNIA STREET, MOUNTAIN CITY.

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